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# New-Hork Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1899.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Advices from London indicated

shipped to New-York.

DOMESTIC.—State Department officials expect that a modus vivendi for a temporary settlement of the Alaskan boundary question will be signed in London to-day. — The French Government is about to resume negotiations for a reciprocity treaty of wide scope with the United States. — Recruiting for the Regular Army is proceeding rapidly, and the force has nearly reached the strength allowed by law. — The President has completed arrangements for his trip to New-England next week. — Surgeon-General Sternberg delivered an ments for his trip to New-England next week.

Surgeon-General Sternberg delivered an address before the American Medical Association on "The Sanitary Results of the War."

The funeral of Frank Thomson, late president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, took place at his home at Merion, Philadelphia.

A Mennonite Bishop was chosen by lot in Pennsylvania.

Vincent McLaughlin, Editor and publisher of "The Philadelphia Times," died at his home in that city.

CITY.-Stocks were strong and higher CITY.—Stocks were strong and higher.
Winners at Gravesend: St. Finnan, Imp. Trumpet, Bannockburn, A. N. B., Bannock.

There were saveral deaths and numerous prostrations from the heat.— Tax and Water Department officials were the chief witnesses before the Mazet committee; it was announced that District-Attorney Gardiner had been subprepased to appear to day.— Judge Newed to appear to-day. == Judge New-ir, in General Sessions, reduced the ball of d B. Molineux on the charge of assault arry S. Cornish from \$10,000 to \$5,000, and on Harry S. Cornish from \$10,000 to \$5,000, and it was said that he would be released. 

Justice Fursman, in the Supreme Court, held George and Addie Barrow and Bella Anderson, accused of kidnapping the Clark baby, in \$10,000 bail each for trial; they were sent to the Tombs. 

The steamer C. H. Northam, of the New-Haven Line, met her consort, the Rich, and Peck, in a fog off Norwalk, Conn.; the Peck crashed into the Northam, cutting a hole in her side; the Northam was beached, and her passengers were brought safely to New-York by the Peck. 

The fireworks plants of the Nordinger-Charlton Company, at Graniteville, Nordlinger-Charlton Company, at Graniteville, Staten Island, and of the Pain Company, at feetly congenial, and indulgence in brutal pas-parkville, Brooklyn, were destroyed in one case and partly so in the other, by explosion and fire, and partly so in the other, by explosion and fire. The commencement exercises of New-York Uni-

THE WEATHER .-- Forecast for to-day: Fair and warm, followed by cooler. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 93 degrees; lowest, 65; average, 80%.

# FACTS IN THE BOUNDARY CASE.

The agreeable announcement is made that an optimistic view of the Alaska boundary dispute taken in official circles in London. The special cause of such optimism is not disclosed, but we are glad to regard one as existing and as being sufficient. It might not be amiss to suggest that it has some connection with the fact, also announced, that the British Colonial Minister bas taken the case into hand and is practically managing it on the British side. We have hitherto expressed our confidence in Mr. Chamberlain-in his practicality, his tact and his possession of those qualities which make for the suc cessful accomplishment of whatever he undertakes. It is no reflection upon any other British statesman or official to say that Mr. Chamberlain's assumption of the direction of the case is highly auspicious of a favorable result.

The establishment of a temporary modus vivendt will be a good thing. It will not, of course, in the least alter the fundamental facts of the case, which must be reviewed and acted upon whenever the final and permanent settlement is made. These latter cannot be too clearly and constantly kept in mind. That they are not well kept in mind has often been deplorably apparent. Men have talked of the boundary dispute as though it pertained to the gold district of the Klondike region, or as though it had arisen from something in our act of purchase of Alaska thirty-odd years ago. The facts are that the dispute relates exclusively to the "panhandle" part of Alaska and that it had its origin about fifteen years ago, when Canadians, for some reason best known to themselves, began to lay claim to territory which for more than half a century had been indisputably in the possession of another Power. At the present time the Canadian demand appears to amount to little less than a repudiation of a treaty made by the British Government itself nearly three-quarters

The American case rests upon the Anglo-Rus sian treaty of 1825. For by the purchase of 1867 the United States became the successor to Russia in all rights secured by that instrument, a fact in which Great Britain acquiesced by her failure to make at that time any protest or other representation upon the subject. That treaty was made for the purpose of defining the boundary between British and Russian North America, or of establishing the principles upon which such definition was to be effected. It is therefore important to observe what are the terms of

First, then, the line is to begin at the southern nd of Prince of Wales Island and extend up Portland Channel, or Canal, to the fifty-sixth rallel. Second, it is thence to follow the sumit of the mountains parallel to the coast north ward to Mount St. Elias; but if such summits hall be more than ten marine leagues from the oast, then the line shall be drawn parallel with the windings of the coast and at not more than

ten marine leagues therefrom. That covers the whole ground. It remains to be added that for fifty-nine years there was not the slightest controversy upon the subject. All maps, British, Canadian, Russian and American, exactly agreed in laying down the line as provided in the treaty. But in 1884, just as the United States established a civil government in Alaska, some Canadian map makers began arbitrarily setting down a new line varying materially from the old one, and claims for a revision of the boundary began to be put forth. Let us see of what these con-

The most striking change on the maps was the running of the line up Behm Channel instead of Portland Channel. For that no ground is apparent. The treaty said explicitly Portland Channel, and there was no more uncertainty as to its identity than there was as to the identity of the St. Lawrence River. Moreover, the southern end of that channel precisely coincides in latitude with the extremity of Prince of Wales Island, and its northern end with the fifty-sixth parallel, mentioned in the treaty. These facts corroborate the theory that when the treaty said Portland it meant Portland, and not Behm. The most important claim for general change of line was that the line should be drawn parallel not with the coast of the mainland but with the outermost edge of the outlying islands, and should, moreover, be drawn across from headland to headland, instead of winding in and out. But the treaty said coast, not islands, and it said, moreover, with admirable explicitness that the line should follow not merely the coast but "the windings of the coast." We have said that the American case rests upon that treaty. We may justly add that the Canadian case calls for a violation of the treaty on these two fundamental points.

### THE FIGHT AND THE LAW.

It is reported on authority which it would be rash to dispute that, owing to the thoughtful and earnest representations of a statesman whose importance considerably exceeds that of a Chief of Police, Mr. Devery has finally concluded that Fitzsimmons and Jeffries have no intention of violating the Horton law, and consequently that he is under no obligation to intrude upon the meeting arranged for this evening between those illustrious exponents of pugilistic science.

This report has, as we have intimated, every appearance of authenticity, but beyond that it finds incidental support in the fact that the Horton law is a remarkably hard law to violate. That part of it which authorizes such encounters as the one to which all the blackguards in the United States and a great many respectable citizens are looking forward with eager interest contains only two restrictions. They must be held by an incorporated association in a building owned by it or leased for not less than a year, and the combatants must wear gloves weighing not less than five ounces. The number of rounds is not limited, nor does the statute attempt to put the slightest check on brutality or swindling. Practically, no doubt, the police, having full power to preserve the peace, and exercising large influence over the criminal and semi-criminal ruffians who swarm on such occasions, can do about as they please; but the law, so far from putting any particular constraint on their discretion, expressly invites them to regard whatever is done in its name with extreme benevolence.

The thousands who are intending to witness to-night's combat are therefore justified in expecting that it will be fought to a finish, and that if the better man does not win it will be because arrangements satisfactory to principals and backers have been made in advance to let the other man get the decision. That, in fact, is the only risk that spectators are likely to run. They may be swindled, but even so they will probably see a pretty lively fight and feel that they have got a good deal for their money. None of the dear and familiar elements and surroundings of the prize-ring will be found wanting. The atmosphere and the company will be per-

If prize-fighting is a good thing, the Horto

law which protects and fosters it is a highly meritorious statute. If, on the other hand, as a great many reputable persons think and a great many more pretend to think, the prize-ring is a degraded and demoralizing institution which ought to be abolished, in fact as well as in name, the law needs to be repealed or amended out of recognition. In either case, so long as it remains in force, the people of the State of New-York should at least have the decency to refrain from expressions of contempt for the Legislatures and inhabitants of other States in which there is no legal assumption of superior virtue. These so-called sparring contests are prize-fights, as everybody knows. They are in no respect less objectionable than the combats of old times which frankly bore the name that properly described them. They are not less fierce and dangerous, but probably more so, for the five-ounce gloves add weight to the fists they cover and make the impact of a blow heavier. They are more commonly and audaciously fraudulent than the ancient prize-fights were, and there is absolutely nothing about them which tends to raise the practice of pugilism to higher plane. In fact, there is good reason to declare that their tendency is altogether in the contrary direction, and that they are constantly exerting a vicious influence over a rapidly increasing number of persons.

If the purpose of the Horton law was good, as we are willing to believe it was, its operation has been an unmixed evil and a disgrace to the people in whose name it was enacted.

SOCIALISM AND FRANCHISE TAXES Our good neighbor "The Brooklyn Eagle" is anxious lest The Tribune's advocacy of franchise taxation lead it into the camp of the Henry George single taxers, if not into that of the Socialists. "The Eagle" hopes The Tribune will "be able to extricate itself from the un-"fortunate position in which it has been placed "by its own arder and by the cruel logic" of "The Louisville Courier-Journal," which wonders if our assertion that franchises which have not been improved by their owners should be assessed at their value along with other franchises may carry with it the logical necessity of favoring Henry George's method of taxing land to its full rental value, and so making it impossible to hold idle land and practically termi-

nating private ownership. We are sorry to disappoint "The Eagle," but it is impossible to "extricate" ourselves from an "unfortunate position" into which we never fell: and as for the "cruel logic" of our sprightly and ever interesting Louisville contemporary, it might be cruel if we had advocated taxing an unused franchise for the some amount as a franchise of the same character and extent which was in use and earning money. That would be somewhat comparable to Henry George's plan of levying the same tax on a piece of real estate with a millton-dollar building and an adjoining plot a squatter's cabin. Since, however, The Tribune's argument was for the taxation of the franchise unused and held for speculation only on its actual value, what it would sell for if put on the market, we need not trouble ourselves much about the "cruel logic" of the

situation. The Tribune applies exactly the

same principle to franchises that is applied to

der assessment. That principle is entirely op-

posed to the single taxer's. Two men own adjoining lots of equal size. One is improved and the other unimproved. Nobody would go to the extreme of saying that the vacant lot should be exempt from taxation because it brings its owner no income. Yet he who says the idle franchise which has value and is bought and sold like a vacant lot should not be exempt is compared to Henry George, who went to the other extreme and said the vacant lot should be taxed not at what it is worth as a vacant lot, but at the same figure as the improved plot adjoining. Unused real estate is not exempt. Why should property in an unused franchise be exempt? The theory now followed in taxing lands,

and advocated by us in taxing franchises, is

to make assessment on the actual value of the property in its present, not its prospective, condition. Incidentally that is to-day an impediment to the holding of unused land. So it would be an incentive to the improvement of franchises. As we said, the people would see such incentive working on the franchise holders who sequester public property and hold it for speculation and obstruction to enterprise with a great deal of complacency. But that effect of the tax is merely incidental. The purpose is to raise money for the support of government by levying on actual property that can be reached with some degree of certainty a proportionate share of its true value. Such a tax has not the least likeness to a levy made primarily to discourage speculative holding with the revenue more or less incidental. Moreover, even were this not true, there would be a great difference between applying incentives to development of franchises and trying to nationalize land. The latter means adopting a new theory of private property. The former is merely protecting the street which is now ngreed to be public property from diversion to merely private uses. Franchises are granted for a distinct public purpose, which is not accomplished if they are not improved.

If it be Socialism to favor asking the holders of these unused franchises to pay taxes on the value they could get for their property rights in a street, the value they would collect from the city if the city wanted to abolish the street -though the city probably granted the franchise as a gift-then we plead guilty to Socialism. If trying to distribute the tax burden more evenly and compel great exempt properties to bear their share is Socialism, we are Socialists. Moreover, the great body of small taxpayers, who find themselves assessed heavily in proportion to their holdings while and because vast wealth given by the State to other individuals in the form of franchises has been long exempt from taxation, will, we believe, be glad to share with us the odium of that epithet in such a cause.

### A BOER VIEW.

Lest it be thought that the American and British view of the Transvaal questions be partial and unjust to Mr. Krüger, let us note what view is taken of them by one of the Boers. There is no man in the Transvaal more worthy of respect than General Joubert, the commander of the Transvaal Army. Although he was born in the United States, he is of purest Holland Dutch blood, and he has spent his life in the Transvaal and for the Transvaal. It was he who led the Boers at Majuba Hill, defeated the British and thus won for the Transvaal the semi-independence it has since enjoyed. It was he who frustrated the Jameson raid. He is now Vice-President of the republic, and might have been President had not his personal loyalty to Mr. Krüger restrained him from running against the latter. Surely he is not to be suspected of bias against the Boers.

Well, General Joubert says frankly that he sympathizes with the Outlanders in their demands for reforms. He would gladly himself sign their petition. The franchise laws ought to be made more liberal. He would admit Outlanders to citizenship, not after seven years' further residence, as President Krüger would, but after four, or three, or even two years' residence. He would repeal, also, the renunciation and revocation clauses of the oath of citizenship, which he declares were inserted with the deliberate purpose of giving offence. "I want," be adds. "to better the Government of the country, which I know is not what it should be."

Such are the views of a representative Boer who has no selfish greed or ambition to serve, and who has travelled about the world sufficiently to know something of modern civilization and progress. They are in striking contrast to the views of Mr. Krüger, advanced and insisted upon by him in the recent conference with Sir A. Milner. It is to be believed that many Boers agree with the General rather than with the President. They do not all believe that fire insurance is implous and that lightning rods are an insult to the Almighty.

## STUDIES IN BUREAUCRACY.

Let the root of the matter in the Dreyfus case be clearly understood. A hideous wrong has been done, in the name of the French Army. But it was not done by the French Army, nor has that army attempted to palliate or to condone it. Amid all the mad agitation in estensible behalf of the army against the Republic there is every reason to believe the army itself has been and is absolutely loyal to the Republic. Had any military pretender tried to array the army against the civil government and to overthrow the latter, he would have failed miserably. The army would have stood firmly for the civil government, which means the French Republic. Who, then, are these agitators, conspirators, forgers, criminals, who have been yelling and inciting the mob to yell not only "Vive l'Armée!" but "Conspuez la the army. But it is to the staff, the bureaus, and not the line, that is doing actual work in

It is all exceedingly shocking, no doubt. names of Du Paty de Clam and Esterhazy and Henry, and of their still more culpable chiefs, are to be execrated. But whence and by what hand is the first contumelious stone to be hurled? Scarcely, we must confess, from this side of the Atlantic. We have had here no sending of an innocent man to Devil's Isle. But we have had the sending of many good men and true to soldiers' graves, not on the battlefield, and not in honorable warfare, and not under the bullets of the foe, but through the purblind or perverse or corrupt machinations of the bureaus. We have had no forging of letters and bordereaus. But we have had justice turned into mockery, vast public works mismanaged and defeated, and public money soundered and stolen by the million, through the operations of the same bureaucracy. have had the name of the Army and its honor dragged in the mire by those who wear its uniform. We have no Du Paty de Clam and no Esterhazy. But we have an Eagan and a Carter. Are we so much better off than

"Army honor" is a proverbial phrase. There is much truth in it, and some fiction. The army any other real estate or personal property un- officer doing a soldier's work in camp or on battlefield is likely to possess the robust virtues

hard. The rule is not invariable, as some splendid but tarnished names will testify, but it is general. But the army officer is, after all, a man, with the frailties as well as the virtues of human nature; and when he is set to doing a civilian's work he is not free from the civilian's temptations, and his standard of honor may not be any more exalted than that of the civilian. Take, for example, the case of an army officer intrusted with the expenditure of vast sums for the execution of river and harbor improvement works. There is nothing heroic in dredging. The mud scow does not thrill the soul with the higher impulses of honor as does the cannon's roar or the cavalry charge. Life at a fashionable hotel engenders a desire for wealth, as life in a soldier's tent does not. Opportunities for selfenrichment are numerous. Chances of detection are few, and chances of punishment fewer. There is a combination of much authority with little accountability, which is always perflous and often mischievous. And so we have beef scandals, and peculations, and piles of lime stone on the Spuyten Duyvil Meadows.

It is not for a moment to be intimated, of course, that all bureaus are mismanaged, or that all staff officers are corrupt. On the con trary, the rule is the other way. The Nation has no more efficient agencies for the conduct of its business than some of these bureaus, and no more able and devoted servants than many of the men who occupy them. It is when the bureau becomes greater than the Government, when the officer in it, secure in tenure of place, becomes a bureaucrat, that the mischief arises. The bureaus are necessary, and the staff officers are necessary, and they are not necessary evils, either. But it will not do to assume that they are invariably, essentially and neces sarily impeccable. On the contrary, they are, for obvious reasons, peculiarly subject to temptation and to the incursions of evil, and it is only by the exercise of that constant vigilance over them which all other departments of public administration require that service is to be restrained from becoming tyranny, and beef or harbor scandals are to be restrained from assuming the dimensions of conspiracies against the fame and freedom of honest men and against the very life of the Republic. Let it not be forgotten that it was French bureaucracy that produced the Dreyfus case. That should be an everlasting warning against bureaucracy in this and in all other lands.

## REVENUE LAWS VINDICATED.

Men who still choose to utter deliberate false boods about their country's doings in the far-off Philippines have grown less indifferent to public contempt respecting untruthful accounts of the revenue laws and their results. Daily publication of official records enables the people to detect falsehoods on that subject with much facility, so that the slanderer of his country prefers a safer field. But the results of the Dingley act have so fully justified the expectations of its framers that the record forms a most interesting chapter of financial history, and one highly creditable to the party in power. It is necessary to remember that it was publicly declared by the framers of the act before it passed that they did not expect it to yield its full revenue the first year, owing to enormous importations of wool and other articles in anticipation of its duties. But after that year it was estimated that the act would restore the revenue adequate to meet all ordinary expenditures of government, including about \$200,000,000 yearly from customs duties. In the fiscal year 1893 the customs revenue was \$199,143,678, which was yielded by the McKinley act. During the eleven months which have elapsed of the second fiscal year under the Dingley act the customs revenue has been \$188,060,904, and another month with revenue equal to that of May would make the year's customs receipts \$206,400,000. Deduction for the tea duty added in 1898 would make the revenue under the act of 1897 almost exactly equal to that of 1893.

It was further estimated that the Dingley act would yield from internal taxes fully as much as such receipts were during the fiscal year 1897, then amounting to \$146,688,774. In fact, the act did yield in its first fiscal year ending with June, 1898, no less than \$168,480,818, only a small amount being due to the new war tax enacted on June 13. With any possible allowance on that account, the revenue from the internal taxes under the Dingley act exceeded that of the year 1897 by \$10,000,000 or more. What recelpts would have been under that act during the last year had not internal taxes been increased by the war measure it is of course impossible to determine, and while the internal revenue under both acts has been about \$94,300,000 larger in the last eleven months than in the same months of the previous year, it does not appear that the war tax has yielded quite as much as was expected. But new internal taxes almost invariably fail to bring in their full returns during their first year, owing to the countless points subject to adjudication, and also to partial anticipation of their provisions.

In a recent interview it was said by Senator Allison that the revenue laws could hardly be modified during the next fiscal year. While it was expected that the expenses of the war would be met in part by the loan authorized and not wholly by increased revenue, it is now evident that the entire cost of war and new responsibilities have been more than met by those two sources. Charges on account of the war have been so far cleared away that in May receipts exceeded all expenditures, including expenditures amounting to several millions on account of increased Army and Navy. But it is yet impossible to estimate with much accuracy what additional expenses the new conditions may involve beyond the revenue derived from République!" as well? The answer is given in new possessions. No sensible Congress will ata single word: Bureaucrats. They belong to tempt to adjust taxes to the new conditions until much more is known of the probable cost and revenue of the new possessions than can be the field. It is in the bureaus of the general known within another year. It will take at staff that rottenness exists. It is there that least a full year after peace and order have been conspiracies have been hatched, treason has completely restored, so that commerce and inbeen plotted, forgerles have been committed, dustries can be well revived, to indicate what innocent men persecuted and condemned on revenue the new possessions will yield, and unfalse testimony. To paraphrase Gambetta's til there has been definite action by Congress refamous remark, one might say: "Le Bureau, garding their status and form of government the cost of such government cannot be determined. But the remarkable success of the Republican Congress in meeting the needs of the Nation, both on account of prostration under Democratic rule and on account of war and its consequences, warrants the belief that whenever the time has come the revenue laws will be revised with similar wisdom and practical adaptation of means to ends.

> The court manners of the Tammany witnesses could hardly be worse if they were all Tammany

> The Havana cabman is getting Americanized rapidly. He has struck for higher pay, and before long will probably have made cab rates as exorbitant as they are here.

In this torrid and arid season the Manhattanite reads with envy of deluged and windswept Michigan, blest with the benignant beam of its rainy star. It is a happy baptism for the peninsula and will improve its hay crop and the anguage of its agriculturists. Our turn may be coming, but it holds off with more obstinacy than the occasion calls for.

Sir Richard Webster's opening speech in the Venezuela arbitration will, it is said, be sixteen

of a soldier. He will speak truly and strike | days long. The Populists in Congress need to look to their laurels

> Aguinaldo is reported to have dissolved the Tagal Congress, but inasmuch as the Congress has been pretty much dissolved for some months the report is not startling even if true.

The height of ambition of a Tammany detective is evidently not to know anything except that where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be

Thirty million dollars, said to be the value of the property deeded to the Stanford University by Mrs. Stanford, is probably the largest endowment ever bestowed on an educational foundation. Geographically, the institution fronts the sunset, but its glories are of the morning, its arch of light and splendor yet to climb. With that amount of money to spend it ought in the centuries to come to spread its illumination like the sun above it to all lands and climes. When it has existed as long as the foundations of William of Wykeham and William of Waypfiete, it may be able to point to a record as illustrious as theirs, and certainly to a line of expenditure many times greater.

## PERSONAL.

At the 116th commencement of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn., on Wednesday last, the honorary degree of D. C. L. was conferred upon S. Cush-man Caldwell, of New-York, a Dickinson alumnus of the class of 1858.

Ex-Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, said at Louis ville the other night: "I claim to have as much in-formation relating to the political conditions as the average citizen, and I could not name ten of the forty-five Governors to save my life. I could not name one-third of the United States Senators."

W. D. Coleman, who was elected President of Liberia on May 2 last, is a colored man of great ability and high principle.

"The Kennebec (Me.) Journal" says: "The town Alfred is to have a \$25,000 library building through ne generosity of the Rev. John Parsons, of Brook line, Mass., and George Parsons, of New-York.
They wish to erect it as a memorial of their family, which is one of the old Alfred families. The
structure will be 50 feet long and 30 feet wide.
Seamfaced granite is to be used." In his first sermon in his church in Liverpoo

after his arrival from this country the Rev. Dr. Watson said that the thing which most startled him in the United States was the power of the secular spirit and the weakness of the Christian church. Men were devoted to money and moneygetting in a way and to a degree which he could
not have imagined possible. The churches in the
United States, he continued, were conducted to a
considerable extent as large business concerns,
moneymaking permeating everything. In many districts he found congregations consisting almost entirely of women. He eulogized the vivacity, intellect
and energy, the boundless resource, high hope and
confidence of the American race, which he declared
to be one of the most promising of the Anglo-Saxon
branches. The readiness of rich Americans to build
and endow educational institutions he considered
a matter for National pride.

It is the epinion of Six Sand About the considered

It is the opinion of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan that Islam in general would be better off if the professors of its faith were better educated. To this end he founded in 1875 a school in Northern India, which is now a college, and he wants to make it a university, being now in England to solicit subuniversity, being now in England to solicit subscriptions for that purpose. He thinks that in an
institution where Manometan students could receive, besides the customary instruction in their
faith, the same sort of training that Western universities give their pupils, the result would be the
rapid development of Western Ideas and methods
and the production of men of real education and
learning among the enormous Mahometan constituency of Great Britain. His purpose is to have
the Mahometan and European students meet on
terms of equality, and his plan has awakened
much interest in England, where he is quite likely
to get the money of which he is in quest.

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Says "The Guthrie (Okla.) Leader"; "The Rev. Mr. Newby, the new pastor of the Christian Church, likely to lose the confidence of his beloved flock. During the sermon last night he stopped abruptly

'How many of you have read the Bible?'

"Fifty hands went up.
"'Good,' said the pastor. 'Now, how many of you have read the second chapter of Jude?'

"Twenty-five hands went up.
"A wan smile overspread the divine's face " 'That's also good; but when you go home read that chapter again, and you will doubtless learn something to your interest."

There is only one chapter in the book of Jude.

"How's the Treasury?" asked one Spanish official.
"Pretty low," answered the other.
"Well, get on your hat and coat, and ask the
Powers if they don't want some nice warm islands

opposing candidates in one of the Southern districts, Dr. Harrel and Mr. Clark, who were conducting a joint debate, had an amusing experience. When they went to Keysburg to fill their appoint them. Everybody had gone to Red River to fish. The candidates followed the way the people had gone, and when they came to the river found quite an assemblage on the opposite bank. mounted a stump and began to address them at long range, but soen found that his voice would not hold up at that distance, so he requested them to wade out into the river and draw nearer. Instead of doing this, then sent a skiff and ferried the candidates over, and then sat patiently down and listened to the speeches. When the speaking was over the candidates were informed that they had been speaking in Tennessee.

Items from "The Spiketown Blizzard."-Slap!

Mosquitoes.
Mow your weeds.
Good corn-planting weather.
The Rev. Hathaway is on the sick list.
Remember the horse show next Wednesday.
Whack! That finishes another darned mosquito!
Hank Verdigris went to Gunton on his bicycle

ows us, square up?
Rad Ellis is rejoicing over a new ten-pound boy.
Name him after us, Rad.
That hole in the sidewalk in front of Huckner's
store discommodes the people a good deal.
The Rev. Jones will baptize nineteen converts in
Sugar Creek next Sunday. There will be a big

Professor McKinstry, our school principal, won twenty-nine games of checkers in less than two hours last Saturday afternoon.

Valentine Eckroyd whitewashed our dingy sanctum the other day. Mr. Eckroyd is an artist in that line. Friends, give him a trial.

The editor of "The Hawville Clarion" accuses us of stealing his editorials. When we are reduced to stealing from "The Hawville Clarion" we are ready to suicide.

We saw a striped potato bug on the fence as we passed by And we said: "Oh hungry tater bug.

ready to suicide.

We saw a striped potato bug on the fence as we passed by. And we said: "Oh, hungry 'tater bug, are you ever going to die?" But the bug, he merely looked at us and winked his other eye.—(Chicago Tribune.

Down in Georgia editors appear to be appreclated, dging from the following acknowledgments: 'Mr. W. A. Black last week remembered 'The Courier' with a fine lot of turnips. Thanks." Dalton Argus' is indebted to clever J. L. Randolph. of Cedar Ridge, for \$1 worth of paim grease." And "The Tifton Gazette" says: "In returning thanks to the thoughtful denor, we can heartly say, 'may his tribe increase.' The basket contained ten varieties of garden products-beets, large, sweet and peas, tender beans, a basket of fine strawberries, squashes, two varieties; Irish potatoes, as large as goose eggs, two varieties, and a The editor of "The Danielsville Monreturns profuse thanks to Mr. John G. Quinn, who "is as clever as they make 'em," for a most delightful drive in his buggy.

Professor—This eccentricity you speak of in your daughter, isn't it, after all, a matter of heredity?
The Mother (severely)—No, sir. I'd have you to know, sir, there never was an heredity in our family.—(Tit-Bits. A. W. Gishm, of Sloux City, Iowa, recently pur-

chased a sitting of eggs and placed them under an old hen in his henhouse. In the same henhouse lives a buil terrier. A few days ago the animal gave birth to eight white pupples, and they were placed in a box in the corner. To the astonishment of the owner, his hen left her thirteen eggs and placed herself in full charge of the pupples. For three days she has been cuddling the tiny pups under her wings, and will allow no one to take them away without a great fight. The mother of the pupe is on friendly relations with the hen, it would seem, for she lies on the floor and seems to have no objection to the foster mother. In the mean time the expensive sitting of eggs spoiled.

Functions.—Housewife-And you expect me Hobo-Madam, you certainly wouldn't give a hungry man an "at home," would you?-Detroit

GRADUATED BY THE N. Y. U.

CLOSING EXERCISES OF A REMARKABLE YEAR.

A GIFT OF \$30,000 PROMISED BY ANDREW CARNEGIE-JUDGE DAY MADE A DOCTOR OF LAWS

New-York University closed the greatest year in its bistory in its sixty-seventh commencement, held last night in the Metropolitan Opera House. The platform, orchestra seats and galleries were filed. Three hundred and ninety-three degrees were con-Three hundred and ninety-three degrees were con-ferred, not including the honorary degrees. The degree of Bachelor of Laws was taken by 120 of the graduates. Among the candidates for degrees were several women, five being graduated in law, six taking the degree of Master of Laws, one Doc-tor of Philosophy, four Master of Laws, hine Mas-ter of Pedagogy. The commencement included the graduating exercises of all the schools of the uni-versity, except that of medicine. versity, except that of medicine.

The gathering was so large that the march of the faculty and graduates was delayed until \$20 o'clock. Chancellor McCracken and President Wheelock, of the Council, led the faculty.

The Rev. James Madison Bell, of Nyack, who received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divisity, opened the exercises with prayer. The orations were then delivered, as follows: The bachelor's oration on "Industrial Evolution-the Trust," by Earl Bryant Barnes, of New-York; the master's oration on "The Meaning and Function of Philosophical Faith," by Richard Stanley Povey, of Brooklyn; the doctor's oration on "The Relation of Morality and Religion," by Arnold W. Fismar, of

Before conferring the degrees of Art, Science Philosophy and Pedagogy, Chancellor MacCracken delivered the annual address. He reported the progress of the university during the year. The endowment funds to the amount of \$300,000 have been received, he said, with gifts already pledged to the additional amount of \$110,000, while Andrew Carnegie has promised a conditional gift of \$30,000. He said the university graduated nine more stu-

dents this year than ever before, conferring 391 degrees, beside the honorary degree. The library building, which cost \$750,000, will be open this fall. The campus on University Heights would be gradthe campus on University neights would be grad-ed this summer, so as to give a better view of the quadrangle. He said the high mark had been reached in membership, with 1.735 on the roll, ex-clusive of the two hundred auditors. The degrees were then conferred. The address

to the graduates of the school of law by Thaddeus D. Kenneson followed. THE PRIZES AWARDED

The prizes were then awarded as follows: The Latin prize, Thomas K. McClellan, jr., of Newark; the Ridder German prizes, first, Stanley Molleson, New-York; second, Walter Lichenstein, Hoboken the Hebrew prize, T. Lesley Shear, New-York; the Butler Eucledan prize, Thomas K. McCielland, jr., of Newark; the James Gordon Bennett prize, Earl Bryant Barnes, New-York; the Samuel R. Duryea fellowship, Stewart A. Stevenson, Newchelle; the W. H. Inman fellowship, Edward T. Grandilenard, of Hicksville, Long Island; the Bu ler classical fellowship, Thomas K. McClelland,

The awarding of the examination prizes and scholarships of the School of Law then took place as follows:

Joseph Jacobs, New-York; second prize, 560, Emmanuel I. Silberstein, New-York; third prize, \$40, Harry M. Marks, New-York: honorable mention, Reginald Johnston Imperatori, Brooklyn, and

Third Year (evening class)-First prize of \$75, Walter Mortimer Wesler, B. S., New-York; second prize, \$50, Simon Goodelmann, New-York. Junior Afternoon Scholarships-William Walsh,

Hancock, Mass.; Harry A. Anderson, Pelham, X. Y.; Samuel Leiboritz and Steven P. Anderton, New-

York.

Second Year (evening division)—First prize, \$5, Maxweii Davidson, New-York; second prize, \$5, Frank I. Tierney, New-York; honorable mention, Sylvan E. Bier, New-York.

First Year (evening)—First prize, \$55, George K. Weeks; second prize, \$50, Maurico Goodman; honorable mention, Harvey G. Hecht, New-York.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Judge William R. Day, ex-Secretary of State and one of the American Peace Commissioners who negotiated the treaty that closed the Spanish-American War, and Dr. Henry G. Piffard, class of '62, professor of dermatology, University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the Rev. James Madison Bell, class of '64; John Bushnell, class of '80, Yale; Nathaniel Walling Clark, president of the Methodist Episcopai Theological School at Rome, and William Orme-Lamson, class of '94.

RECIPIENTS OF DEGREES.

RECIPIENTS OF DEGREES. The names of the graduates and recipients of de grees follow:

BACHELOR OF ARTS. EARL BRYANT BARNES.
NELSON B. HATCH.
BODNEY M. HEGGE.
JOHN W. HOYT.
ADNA W. LEONARD.
T. K. MCLELLAND. JF.
F. C. METCALFE.

BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY. JOHN S. BURTON. PHILIP MENDEL. BACHELOR OF SCIENCE. CLINTON E. BRUSH, Jr. FRANK W. CARPENTER. WILLIAM F. PLUMLET. BIGHN COOPERSTOCK. CHAUNCEY DE VOE. NATHANIBI. P. TURBER CLARKSON A. DISBROW. SAMUEL I. WILKINSON FRANK ERDWURM.

CIVIL ENGINEER. GEORGE G. M'CRACKEN, ERIC W. WALLIN, WINIFRED H. ROBERTS.

CERTIFICATE OF ENGINEERING. JOHN COOPERSTOCK. CLARKSON A DISBRO-EDWARD T. GRAND-NATHANIEL P. TURNE STUART A. STEPHEN-EDWIN C. WOODWARD SON, Jr. MARTEN OF ARTS

MASTER OF ARTS. HENRY S. NOON.
KIUGORA OBATA.
NABOTH OSBORN.

MASTER OF SCIENCE. DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

FINLEY M. FOSTER. EDMUND L. HOOD. JACOB MANDEL. HANS HENRY SPOER. FISMER. FISMER, HANS HENRY SPORM.
DOCTOR OF SCIENCE.
STEIN,
JOSEPH JACOBS.
AUM.
JOSEPH JACOBS.
LOUIS KARASIK.
AUM.
G. W. J. KAVANAGE.
EATTYS, Jr.
EARG.
ERMAN.
EDWIN KEMITON, MENION.
MAN, A. B.
R. W. KENYON.
BLOOMBERG.
S. T. B.

MAY L. ARNSTEIN. HYMAN I. BARNETT. DAVID B. BAUM. FRED. L. BEATTYS, Jr. ALLYN A. BERMAN, LEO SIMON BING. E. L. BLACKMAN, A. B

ADOLPH PREYER.
PHILIP F. SCHMITT.
LOUISE C. HINCK.
WILLIAM L. M'KEB.
LOUIS J. JACOVES.
HEREERT H. MAASS.
ELMER L. INGALLS.

ANNA 8 PIERCE.
MARK GOLDBERG.
LOUIS J. HAMEL
HENRY F. ALBRO.
DALLAS FLANNAGAN OF LAWS.
SIEGMUND ROSENTHAL
CHARLES J. RYAN.
MENRY SALANT, PD. B.
ABRAHAM M. SAVELSO
HERMAN M. SCHAAP.
PHILIP D. SHAPIRO.
BERNAND SHAW.
E. I. SILBERSTEIN.
MAURICE SIMMONS.
WILLIAM LE G. SIMEEL.
EUGENE W. SMALL.
EUGENE W. SMALL.
EUSSIE SOSNOWSKY.